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#### N. Y. MILK CONTROVERSY

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]  
NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—Efforts to reach a settlement of the deadlock between distributors and dairymen which threatens this city with a milk famine failed late today when John J. Dillon, state commissioner of foods and markets, who is accredited agent of the dairymen's league, refused to accept the advance in price demanded by the farmers until contracts were made on a six months basis.

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## COMING IRRIGATION MEETING MOST IMPORTANT IN HISTORY

EL PASO, Texas, Oct. 5.—While the international irrigation congress has been in existence for twenty-five years past, holding sessions nearly every year since its organization in various places throughout what used to be known as the semi-arid section of the country, the congress to be held in El Paso October 14 to 18 will be one of the most important from many points of view, held since the first congress met in Salt Lake City in 1891. That this will be true is due to the number and importance of the questions which will come up for discussion and possible settlement.

Irrigation as a means of reclaiming arid lands is one of the oldest institutions on earth, but the systematic conservation of water and its appliances to lands for agricultural purposes are comparatively new. The cultivation of lands by means of artificial irrigation was known to the most ancient peoples of which there is any history extant, and by many prehistoric peoples, judging from the remains of dams and ditches and leveled lands, of whose endeavors in this direction there is no written record.

The early history of the United States deals almost entirely with the trials and tribulations of the pioneers and settlers along the Atlantic coast and westward as far as Missouri river, in which section there always has been and perhaps always will be enough rain fall upon which to depend for moisture for crop growing purposes.

The history of irrigation and the treatment of the arid problems so far as the United States is concerned began with the settlement and development of what is now known as the state of Utah.

It is true that the Spanish conquistadores, as they passed northward from the City of Mexico following the subjugation of the land of the Aztecas by Cortez and his legions about the middle of the sixteenth century found irrigation practiced by the Indian tribes living along the banks of the countless rivers and streams which they made their way northward in search of the fabled treasures of the equally fabled "Seven Cities of Cibola."

The acreage under cultivation by these Indians was inconsiderable, however, so that the history of irrigation on the American continent may, to all intents and purposes, be dated from the efforts of the Americans of Caucasian blood who began the conservation of the vast tracts of arable, but arid lands, found in the states of Utah, California, Colorado, Montana, Nevada, Wyoming, Nebraska, Western Kansas, Western Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

Having no money and few applicants the pioneers in irrigation had to be content with diverting by means of brush and earth dams the waters of stream which might be directed through aqueducts or canals or ditches to the crops which it was intended the water should develop. Later the community dam and community canal of water diversion was built upon and carried to good effect each farmer of the community participating on his part in the labor and expense incident to the construction of the irrigating devices which had to suffice.

The water in the river close at hand being exhausted a number of these community irrigations would combine to build an earthen dam and reservoir at some favorable site and at some great distance up the stream. The success of these primitive irrigations in the matter of raising crops had a tendency to attract other settlers. As greater acreage was brought under the plow it became necessary to get greater supplies of water and only expensive reservoirs would suffice from which water could be conducted through canals constructed at great expense along rugged mountain slopes.

These enterprises invited the investment of capital and great irrigation corporations were formed, each securing water privileges, which in time, became of great value. At about this time the national government began to take cognizance of the importance of irrigation as a means of bringing greater areas of land under cultivation and the Carey act, which prescribed a species of cooperation between the federal and state governments and private enterprise, became a law. Then was enacted the far reaching national law of 1902, known as the "Reclamation Act," which provided for the sale of public lands amounting to approximately \$160,000,000, was set apart to be devoted to the development of irrigation enterprises throughout the semi-arid west under the direction of the federal government.

And so irrigation as a means toward development of otherwise waste lands has progressed from the brush and earth dam of the pioneers of 50 and 60 years ago, to the great Elephant Butte dam at Elephant Butte, N. M., the largest mass of masonry in the world, impounding the largest artificial body of water in the world, the last word as it were in the construction of irrigation systems.

In the domain of law, irrigation has come up through much sorrow and many tribulations, to quote an authority on the subject. At first there was no law, simply the custom of the settlers; then the fragmentary federal law of 1894 recognizing the right of appropriation. Since that time there has been a jumble of laws and decisions recognizing here the old river doctrine of the common law and elsewhere spurning it entirely. In one state the contention would be made that unused water belonging to the United States; in other states it would be held that water was the property of the state through which it passed.

In some states it would be maintained that the water is an inseparable adjunct to the land, and the state insisted upon the right to sell and dispose of water as separate property. Because of the various and varying contentions it was deemed wise by those who were interested, from one motive to another, in the question of irrigation, to get together and determine whether or not order might be brought out of the chaos which existed. The result of this getting together was the founding of the International Irrigation congress, which held its first meeting in Salt Lake City, September 15 to 17, 1891.

Much was accomplished at this meeting in the way of attracting the attention of the general government to the absolute necessity for the enactment of laws which would make it easier for settlers in the so-called arid west to get water to their lands. During the years which have intervened, since the foundation of the congress much has been done to reduce the question of conservation of water for irrigation purposes to an exact science.

Since the passage of the reclamation act in 1902 great irrigation projects have been undertaken by the United States government under the direction of the department of the interior. As a result hundreds of thousands of acres of fertile land, providing homesteads for many thousands of home-building settlers have been reclaimed.

Of the total number of projects undertaken by the government, there are in the immediate vicinity of El Paso—the Roosevelt or Salt river project in Arizona; the Honda and Carlsbad projects in New Mexico; and the Elephant Butte project in New Mexico and Texas. And the greatest of these dams in point of expense, in point of size and in volume of water stored is the Elephant Butte dam, the dedication of which by President Wilson or an accredited personal representative will be the crowning feature of the annual meeting of the International Irrigation congress of 1916, to be held at the dam October 14 and at El Paso, Tex., October 14 to 18.

### "MOTHER" JONES STARTS A RIOT OF N. Y. WOMEN

(Continued from Page One)

Of it had been found. Before the meeting of the women, a committee was appointed to arrange for a women's parade from Union Square to the city hall, when an attempt would be made to see Mayor Mitchell. The parade probably will be held Monday.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American F. of L., conferred today with William B. Fitzgerald, general organizer of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, and James H. Patey, of counsel for the association. It was reported that plans for the early settlement of the strike were discussed.

**Attempt on Shonts.**  
NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—Conspiracy to assassinate Theodore P. Shonts, president of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, and Frank Hedley, general manager of the same corporation, will be charged against two men who are detained at police headquarters the police announced late tonight.

### MEXICAN BANDITS RESUME ACTIVITY

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]  
SAN BENITO, Tex., Oct. 5.—Oklahoma and South Dakota troops in border duty tonight started in pursuit of Mexican bandits who were reported to have crossed the Rio Grande at Scott's ranch and attacked a party of field hands. Several shots were fired, but so far as learned here, nobody was killed. Last night Maximino Benavides, formerly a scout in the United States army, was shot and seriously wounded while crossing a road near La Paloma ranch.

Major Myron Shade of the Fourth South Dakota infantry commanded the pursuing troops, who are expected to come in contact with the bandits by daylight, unless they have scattered across the river into Mexico.

**Raid.**  
BROWNSVILLE, Tex., Oct. 5.—Rumors of a recrudescence of bandit

## NOTHING NEW IN PEACE LINE

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—No new step to end the European war has been taken by the United States and so far as officials here can foresee none is likely to be taken in the near future, according to an authoritative statement obtained today in high official circles.

While no official professed to know what is in President Wilson's mind it was declared that no preparations had been made for a discussion of peace through the usual diplomatic channels and that all the information gathered here seemed to indicate that such a move would be both useless and inadvisable. It was pointed out, however, that in a matter of this nature the president usually keeps his own counsel and might be influenced by indications of which the officials here are in ignorance.

Regarding the many rumors that the United States had made mediatory advances to the belligerents during recent months, it was declared authoritatively that mediation had been neither of

activities in the lower Rio Grande valley were prevalent tonight, without official confirmation, Army officers have predicted for several days that there soon would be another outbreak, because of a shortage of food on the Mexican side.

One of the rumors said a member of a detail of regulars stationed at Barrera, seven miles south of San Pabito, was killed tonight in a bandit attack.

ferred by this government nor suggested to it from abroad. It was flatly stated that no new peace overtures at all had been made to any of the belligerent governments and that no belligerent government had indicated that such overtures would be welcome.

While declining to be quoted directly on no delicate a matter, officials here are understood to be thoroughly convinced that any peace move at this time would be resented as unequaled and might injure the government's standing when the time for action comes.

Much interest was expressed in today's announcement that Henry Ford, founder of the neutral conference at Stockholm, had summoned Louis P. Loebner, general secretary of the conference, to this country. It was pointed out that Mr. Ford recently visited President Wilson at Shadow Lawn, but officials here do not believe the president would seek peace through those channels.

### OMAHA SPEECH A DEFENSE OF ADMINISTRATION

(Continued from Page One)

have been caught inevitable in the net of the politics of the world. Therefore, I want to discuss our connection with the rest of the world at present and in the future.

"These great central plains are unlike either of the coasts," he declared, adding that on the Pacific coast many rumors are heard of troubles in the orient, while on the Atlantic coast the influences of Europe are sometimes felt.

"In order to carry out a program, you must have unification of spirit in America," he continued. "There can be no program without a uniform course behind it."

"It is very important that the states-

men of other nations should understand America. We have held off from the conflagration in Europe because we wanted to play a different part."

The president was interrupted by applause and shouts. "We thank you!" The causes of the European war, the president said, are not plainly known. "But Europe should understand us," he said. "We are holding off because when we use the force of this nation, we want to know what we are using it for."

"There is as much fight in America as any nation in the world, moral and physical, to uphold a league of nations; to uphold the peace of this world."

The president declared there was no use fighting over petty things. He discussed the attitude of George Washington on entangling alliances, saying he did not believe Washington meant the United States should not come into contact with the world. President Wilson, in his afternoon speech here, declared the "real business of legislation" is to release the forces of America's business and "to see to it that impediments, new or old, shall not be placed before him and a group of young men and women danced a Virginia reel. He waved his hat time and again as the marchers cheered him, and frequently he bent down to call Mrs. Wilson's attention to some particular feature. At the conclusion of the parade, he returned to the National Swine show, returning to his hotel just in time for dinner.

What's to come on the

# 12th

five years. I do not care a peppercorn about the verdict of 1916, because I know how those laws were conceived." Later on, he added, "America is to be congratulated upon having achieved a business emancipation."

The president referred to men with heads like knots put on bodies to keep them from "raveling" out. "There are such knots in politics," he said, "I have known men who have taken worn-out ideas and tied them up in that knot as an old woman would tie up her savings in her handkerchief, and by the time they untie the knot, they will find they are no longer currency."

The president stood throughout the long parade celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of Nebraska's statehood. He laughed when one grizzled old Indian shouted, "Hello, Woody!" and he kept time with his silk hat when a float representing an old-time ballroom stopped before him and a group of young men and women danced a Virginia reel. He waved his hat time and again as the marchers cheered him, and frequently he bent down to call Mrs. Wilson's attention to some particular feature. At the conclusion of the parade, he returned to the National Swine show, returning to his hotel just in time for dinner.

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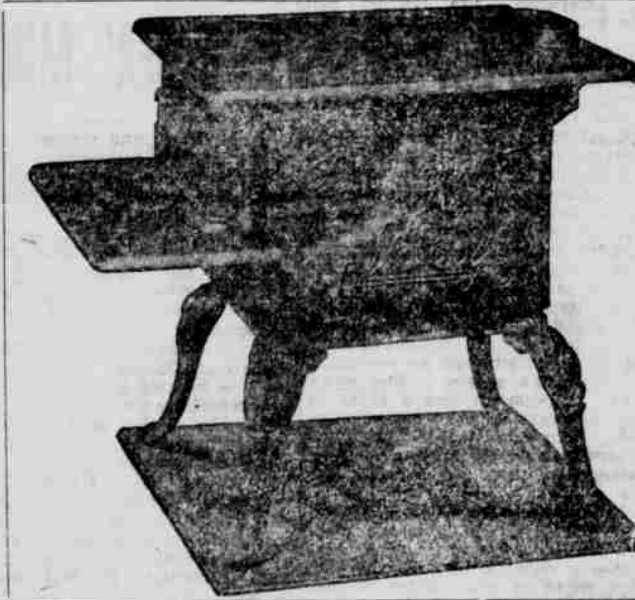
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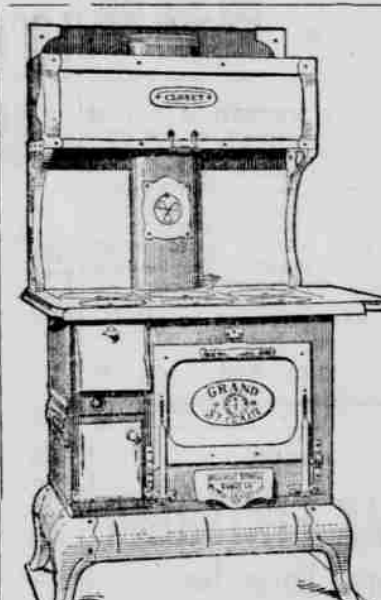
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